

1960
Recalls Two Apostles of Captive Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1960

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call attention to an article by Mr. John C. Sciranka, which appeared in the July 21 edition of the Advocate, which recalls the role of the two Slovak apostles, SS. Cyril and Methodius. As the author points out, their story is particularly appropriate in connection with Captive Nations Week, which we celebrated last month.

The article follows:

RECALLS TWO APOSTLES OF CAPTIVE NATIONS

During Captive Nations Week (July 17-23), our thoughts turn to the two apostles, SS. Cyril and Methodius, who are patrons of the Slavonic nations in general and the Slovaks in particular, because they brought Christianity in the middle of the ninth century to the nations of central Europe, now under the domination of Reds.

The Christian origin of the two apostles, whose feast day was observed on July 7, can be traced to their native city of Salonika (Thessalonica), which was visited by St. Paul on his apostolic journeys.

What appeals to us in their missionary journeys during this Captive Nations Week is their constant desire to free the captives instead of accepting rich gifts for their missionary sacrifices. For instance, after the successful but hazardous mission among the Khazars, a group of tribes in the Crimea on the Black Sea, Cyril refused gifts from Chief Kagan. Instead he pleaded for the release of Greek captives. His wish was granted and 200 captives were released.

It was, no doubt, this noble gesture and the missionary zeal of the two apostles, which prompted the Slovak ruler Rastislav to petition Emperor Michael of Constantinople to send the two brothers to his Great Moravian Kingdom (863 A.D.) which included Slovakia.

After 40 months in his kingdom, the two apostles departed for Constantinople with their new disciples, probably to have them validly ordained. Ruler Rastislav, pleased with their missionary work, showered upon them precious gifts, but again they refused them and pleaded for the release of the captives, which Ruler Rastislav reluctantly granted.

On their way home they stopped in Pannonia, then ruled by Kocel, who received them joyously in 867 at Biatnohrad. They remained guests of Kocel for about 6 months, preaching in Slovak. Upon their departure again they refused precious gifts and pleaded for the release of the captives. It is estimated that Rastislav and Kocel released more than 900 captives at their request.

These are but a few minor instances which prove their love for freedom and zeal for the liberation of captive nations.

St. Methodius, as Archbishop, was summoned in 871 to Ratisbon, Bavaria, where the Germans held him captive for 2½ years. Pope John VIII compelled the Germans to release him, and thus he returned to the missionary work among the Slavonic people.

It was Pope Hadrian who made Methodius archbishop of the Slavs after the death of St. Cyril in the Eternal City. The present Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and part of Yugoslavia were embraced in his archdiocese.

In 874, the Bohemian prince, Borivoj, received at Velehrad baptism from Methodius. In Nitra, Slovakia, the oldest Christian

church in central Europe was built in 833 A.D., by Pribina. In 966 the Poles received Christianity under Duke Miecislav at the behest of his Bohemian wife, Princess Dombrovka.

Everywhere the two apostles and their successors aided in freeing the captives in the countries now enslaved by the Communists.

Let us, therefore, offer our prayers and sacrifices in honor of SS. Cyril and Methodius, especially during this week for the liberation of the captive nations for they experienced the same trials and tribulations which fell 1,100 years later on their successors in the countries behind the Iron Curtain.

The American Slovaks, in honor of the two "captive nations apostles," will erect at the behest of the Holy See through the wishes of Cardinal Pizzardo a minor seminary in Rome, which will train priests for future missionary work in Slovakia in commemoration in 1963 of the 1,100th anniversary of the arrival of the two apostles in Slovakia.

Let us all honor these apostles in some special way, especially during this Captive Nations Week.

JOHN C. SCIRANKA.

PASSAIC.

J. Edgar Hoover Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK E. SMITH

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, on July 25 and 26, the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Association met in Biloxi, Miss., for their annual meeting. On the first day of their meeting, the association unanimously adopted a resolution expressing appreciation to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. The resolution so clearly expresses the close cooperation between the FBI and State law enforcement agencies that I am pleased, under unanimous consent, to include the resolution in the Appendix of the Record:

Whereas the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has dedicated 36 years unselfishly and unstintingly to the elevation of law enforcement to its rightful position as a respected and admired profession in America; and

Whereas the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover has extended to law enforcement the fingerprint identification facilities, the scientific technical laboratory facilities, and the extensive training facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in order that law enforcement in Mississippi and throughout America might efficiently and effectively discharge its responsibilities to the people of this State and of the United States; and

Whereas the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover has stood firm and resolute in the forefront in leading law enforcement in its relentless battle against the forces of lawlessness and crime in order that the great heritage of freedom and liberty in America might be safeguarded and perpetuated; and

Whereas the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover has through the facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation extended unqualified and unreserved cooperation and assistance to law enforcement officers in the State of Mississippi: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Association expresses its

appreciation and the appreciation of its individual members to the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for outstanding achievement in the furtherance of law enforcement as a profession, and for the cooperation and assistance of the FBI to the members of the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Association, and reaffirm support of the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Association.

In behalf of each and every member of the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Association, a copy of this resolution be furnished to the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, and be included in the minutes of this association.

New England Council Opposed to Presidential Order Reducing Oil Import Quota

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1960

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include a statement directed to the New England congressional delegation by the New England Council, regarding residual fuel oil imports:

THE NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL,
August 24, 1960.

To: The New England Congressional Delegation.

From: Gardner A. Caverly.

As you know, the Department of the Interior has established the year-end quota for residual oil imports at 415,000 barrels per day for regions 1-4, which includes New England. This figure is very close to the 400,000 barrels per day requested by the National Coal Policy Conference and is far short of the 560,000 barrels per day recommended by the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

We feel that this quota for the fourth quarter of the year is inadequate for the following reasons:

1. It is more than 20,000 barrels per day less than for the corresponding period in 1959. Imports last year were greater despite the steel strike which lasted from July 15 to November 11, and despite the fact that we had a very mild winter—8 percent warmer than normal.

2. The quota does not take into consideration the expanding industrial growth of regions 1-4. East coast residual fuel oil sales increased by about 7 percent in both 1958 and 1959. In fact, they have risen in all but one of the last 5 years.

3. Nor does this quota take into account the ever-lessening availability of residual oil from domestic sources. As U.S. refineries become more and more efficient they have less and less residual oil to offer. The resulting differential must be met through increased imports.

4. Present restrictions on imports have already been reflected in price increases of 15 cents per barrel, which will cost New Englanders about \$10 million a year. Continued severe restrictions can only lead to higher prices.

Representatives of the Department of the Interior have repeatedly assured us that they will not permit a residual oil shortage to occur. They have promised to increase

quotas immediately should actual shortages develop. However, to remedy such shortages would require the sudden mobilization of importation facilities on an unplanned and disorderly basis. An emergency movement of this nature obviously entails considerable cost and could but result in even higher fuel prices in New England.

We wish to reemphasize the seriousness of this problem to the New England economy and hope you will bend every effort to assist us in seeking a satisfactory solution. We will keep you advised as developments occur.

Army Sport Parachuting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1960

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the appendix of the RECORD, I include therewith two most interesting articles on our U.S. sport parachute team. These men come from the great airborne parachute teams at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Mr. Speaker, this world prize-winning team is scheduled to appear at the Rockville (Md.) Airport at 2 o'clock on Saturday, August 27.

The articles follow:

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ARMY SPORT PARACHUTING UNTIL MAY, 1960 (By Sgt. Don Kidd)

Three years after Columbus discovered America, one of the many prophets of today's air age, Leonardo da Vinci described a parachute. "If a man have a tent roof of calked linen 12 braccia broad and 12 braccia high, he will be able to let himself fall from any height without danger to himself."

For nearly 5 centuries, men have been designing and testing air umbrellas, but not until the closing decades of the 18th century did the practical use of the parachute become apparent. Then it was pressed into service to save the lives of aeronauts experimenting with balloons. It has taken almost 500 years for the parachute to become a piece of sporting equipment as well as a lifesaving device.

Parachuting as a sport in the United States began about 5 years ago and today has been considered for inclusion in the Olympics. In early 1958, the U.S. Army officially recognized sport parachuting and published a regulation authorizing active duty personnel to participate in competitive and exhibition parachute jumping activities. It outlined responsibilities, governing rules and regulations, equipment to be used, and authorized the establishment of parachute clubs. Almost immediately clubs began to spring up within the Army Establishment supervised by experienced parachutists. Some former civilian sky divers joined in and soon competition between individuals and clubs began. Many colleges and universities across the country had already organized sky diving clubs and almost every airport around the country had its group of enthusiasts.

Many European countries consider it a major sport and all world championship meets have been held there. A few Americans have entered international competition but until the summer of 1959, when a team of sky diving Army paratroopers journeyed to the little resort town of Tivat,

Yugoslavia, did not begin to jump in the same league with European parachutists. The event held at Tivat was the Adriatic Parachuting Cup Meet and the paratroopers were from the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC). They came home with second place behind Bulgaria. Nine other European countries competed in the meet and it marked the first time that the United States made a creditable showing in an international parachute meet.

In April 1960, Parachute Club of America (PCA) conducted tryouts at Fort Bragg, N.C., to select members for the 1960 U.S. parachute team. The team will go to Sofia, Bulgaria, in August 1960 to compete in the fifth world championship of parachuting. Some 50 of the best military and civilian sport parachutists in the United States vied for places on the team. The Army made a clean sweep of the tryouts capturing the first 11 places. The top seven were selected for further training and only five of them will actually go to Bulgaria for the world championship meet.

All seven of those selected for further training are members of the newly redesignated, U.S. Army Sport Parachute Team. It had formerly been called the STRAC Sport Parachute Team. Now, for the second time in the history of American sport parachuting, the United States will be represented by an all-Army team of sky divers in an international meet. This time to decide the world's champion.

Top scorer in the tryouts at Fort Bragg was Sp4 Loy B. Brydon. Winning the top spot places Brydon as America's No. 1 sky diver. He had been a civilian sky diver before entering the Army and has continually placed high in national and international parachute competition. He took second place in the Adriatic Parachuting Cup meet last summer.

It seems significant indeed, that the members of the 1960 U.S. sport parachute team also happen to be members of the U.S. Army sport parachute team.

With the redesignation of the STRAC team to the U.S. Army team, membership will not be limited to members of the Strategic Army Corps. The U.S. Army sport parachute team will be just what its name implies and qualified jumpers throughout the Army will be eligible to try out for the team.

The new U.S. Army sport parachute team is available for demonstrations of sky diving acrobatics throughout the United States in support of the Army's recruiting mission. Requests for the team should be routed through channels to TAC, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS AND FORT BRAGG (By Pfc. Patti George)

FORT BRAGG, N.C.—The United States can well be proud of the U.S. Sport Parachute team as its members returned to Fort Bragg Thursday with individual and team honors from the fifth world championship of parachuting at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Deplaning at Pope Air Force Base adjacent to Fort Bragg, the team was greeted by a crowd of happy wives, children and friends as the 440th U.S. Army Band played in the background.

Sport parachuting is a relatively new sport in the United States as compared to some of the individuals and teams abroad. The achievements of the individual members and the team as a whole at the meet indicates the degree of professional ability achieved in the new sport.

The United States and Fort Bragg's Sp4 Jim L. Arender took first place and a gold medal in the third event to become the world champion style sport parachutist.

The third event was the individual style jump. Arender, 82d Airborne Division, competed against 45 men from 12 countries.

Distaff competition included 24 women. Judged on two jumps, the event was held from 2,000 meters and consisted of a series of five turns and a backward loop performed within 20 seconds prior to opening the parachute. The parachute was opened between 23 and 30 seconds after exiting the aircraft.

Sp5c. Richard T. Fortenberry, Quartermaster Detachment, 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne), took a silver medal as the second high individual jumper overall.

The U.S. team placed fourth in the second event. The second event consisted of a team jump for accuracy from 2,000 meters with a 23-30 second delay. Each jumper exited one behind the other. The team made four jumps and the average of the best three jumps of the members was computed for the team score.

Specialist Fortenberry placed fourth in the first event, individual jumps for accuracy from 2,000 meters with a 23 to 30 second delay. Each jumper made four jumps with the best three counting.

Fortenberry dislocated his right elbow on August 12 in his third jump in the event. He scored a direct hit on his second jump, landing in the center of the target jumping circle in the individual accuracy event. He is believed to be the first man in the history of world competition to have achieved such a feat.

Miss Sherrie Buck, member of the Rumbleseat Sky Divers of Hollywood, Calif., and only civilian member of the U.S. team, placed 10th in the women's division of the individual accuracy event.

A surprise greeted well-wishers as Capt. Barbara D. Gray, physical therapist at Fort Bragg's Womack Army Hospital, returned with a broken leg. Contrary to reports received, Captain Gray, rather than Miss Buck, broke her leg during the second jump of the team accuracy event.

"Peace and friendship through parachuting" was exemplified through the tremendous hospitality shown the U.S. team during the meet, according to Col. William P. Greives, team leader, and Maj. Merrill L. Shepard, assistant team leader.

Other members of the team are Sp4c. Loy B. Brydon, XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery; Sfc. Harry E. Arter, 618th Engineer Co.; 2d Lt. James P. Pearson, 82d Airborne Division, alternate, and Capt. Henry Rust, pilot, all of Fort Bragg.

The Church-State Issue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article by Joseph Breig as it appeared in the Hawaii Catholic Herald of July 15, 1960:

THE CHURCH-STATE ISSUE

(By Joseph Breig)

If Catholics, Protestants, and Jews are not to be forever talking at cross-purposes, one thing that must be clarified is church-state separation.

Specifically, Jews and Protestants must realize that Catholics do not oppose church-state separation, but favor it.

Indeed the history of the Catholic Church is in large part a recital of the church's agonizing struggle to free religion from the grip of political rulers—to give to Caesar